

contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:55 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:55 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:55; and

detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

90. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:59 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:59 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:59; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

91. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient

comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:60 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:60 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:60; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

92. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient

comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:61 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:61 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:61; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

93. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:62 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:62 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:62; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

94. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:63 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:63 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:63; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

95. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:64 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:64 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:64; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

96. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:65 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:65 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:65; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

97. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) contacting a biological sample from a patient with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein said oligonucleotide primers are specific for SEQ ID NO:67 or the corresponding complement of SEQ ID NO:67 and at least one primer comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:67; and

(b) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that amplifies in the presence of said oligonucleotide primers, thereby detecting breast cancer.

98. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:55, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:55; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

99. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:59, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:59; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

100. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:60, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:60; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

101. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:61, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:61; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

102. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:62, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:62; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

103. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:63, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:63; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

104. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;

(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:64, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:64; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

105. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;
(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:65, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:65; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

106. (New) A method for detecting breast cancer in a patient, comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from a patient;
(b) contacting said biological sample with an oligonucleotide probe specific for SEQ ID NO:67, wherein said oligonucleotide probe comprises at least about 15 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:67; and

(c) detecting in said biological sample a polynucleotide sequence that hybridizes to said oligonucleotide probe, thereby detecting breast cancer in said patient.

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration of the subject patent application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks. Claims 89-106 are now in the case. Claims 33, 44, and 53-88 have been cancelled. It is urged that support for all the above amendments may be found throughout the specification as originally filed (see for example, pages 28-29, 31-32) and that none of the amendments constitute new matter. It should also be noted that the above amendments are not to be construed as acquiescence with regard to the Office's rejections. Applicants reserve the right to pursue any subject